INDIANAPOLIS:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1852. IF "No North, no South, no East, no West under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to he common brotherhood."-Franklin Pierce.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama.

D. Tatic Electoral Ticket.

STATE AT LARGE. JOHN PETTIT, of Tippecanoe County. JAMES H. LANE, of Dearborn County.

First-BENJ. R. EDMONSTON, of Dubois County second-JAMES S. ATHON, of Clark County. Taird-JOHN A. HENDRICKS, of Jefferson County, ourth-EBENEZER DUMONT, of Dearborn Co. WILLIAM GROSE, of Henry County. Sixth-WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Marion County. Seventh-OLIVER P. DAVIS, of Vermillion County Eighth-LORENZO C. DOUGHERTY, of Boone C Ninth-NORMAN EDDY, of St. Joseph County. Teath-REUBEN J. DAWSON, of DeKalb County. Eleventh-JAMES F. McDOWELL, of Grant County

Democratic State Ticket.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Parke County. FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of Floyd County. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush County. JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington County. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM Z. STUART, of Cass County, ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur County. SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion County, ADDISON L. ROACHE, of Parke County. FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT. HORACE E. CARTER, of Montgomery County FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone County. WM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam County.

Messrs. Wright and McCarty.

Candidates for Governor, will address their fellow citiz he following times and places, to wit: Noblesville, Hametton co., Saturday, July 17, 1 o'clock P. Lebanon, Boone co., Monday, July 19, 1 P. M. Nonticello, White co., Wednesday, July 20, 1 P. M. Wonticello, White co., Wednesday, July 21, 1 P. M. Winamac, Pulaski co., Thursday, July 22, 1 P. M. Valparaiso, Porter co., Friday, July 23, 1 P. M. Crown Point, Lake co., Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M. Reusselaer, Jasper co., Monday, July 26, 1 P. M. Oxford, Hentou co., Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.
Independence, Warren co., Wednesday, July 28, 10 A. M.
Williamsport, Warren co., Wednesday, July 28, 4 P. M.
Attica, Fountain co., Thursday, July 29, 10 A. M.
Newtown, Fountain co., Thursday, July 29, 4 P. M. Crawfordsville, Montgomery co., Friday, July 30, 1 P. M. Mertinsville, Morgan co., Monday, August 2, 1 P. M. Our fellow citizens will please see that notice is given of the above sppointments, and we request that the Press in the neighborhood of the appointments, will notice the same.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
NICHOLAS McCARTY.

reipt for subscriptions to the Dady and Weekly Indiana State

Dr. J. F. PEGGS, Franklin, Indiana. H. W. DANIELS, Esq., Greencastle, Indiana. Dr. — BROOKS, Noblesville, Indiana. Hon J. S. REID. Connersville, Indiana. DAVID S. GOODING, Esq., Greenfield, Indiana. J. M. GREGG Danville, Indiana. JOHN BARNER, Frankfort, Indiana. A. G. SELMAN, Shelbyville, Indiana. AQUILLA JONES, Columbus, Indiana.

To the People.

The appointments heretofore made by the undersigned, commencing at Vernon and closing at Martinsville, We shall visit those counties preare hereby recalled. vious to the election. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, A. P. WILLARD.

July 10, 1852.

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

Center Township Democratic Meeting. The Democrats of Center township are notified to meet on Saturday, July 24th, 1852, at the Court House in Indianapolis, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of transacting the usual township business, preliminary to the county convention

A full attendance is earnestly desired.
POWELL HOWLAND, JOHN M. TALBOTT, AUSTIN H. BROWN, JOHN S. SPANN. Committee

Perry Township.

The Democracy of Perry Township are requested to meet at Marr's School House, on Saturday the 31st of July, 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. Mr., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention. BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Carter's Indiana Reports.

By an advertisement in another column, it will ready for sale.

A number of the most eminent lawvers of the State ve looked over the sheets of the work, and the manner in which the Reporter, HORACE E. CARTER, Esq., has discharged his duty, meets their unqualified approbation, as also does the style in which the work has been printed. It has been the aim of the Reporter to make his work as nearly as possible equal to the very popular reports of Judge Blackford. How well he has succeeded will be for the profession to determine. We have no doubt that "Carter's Reports" will be entirely satisfactory to the bench and the bar generally.

The publisher has attempted-and he believes that he has been successful-to make the work equal in mechanical execution, to any work of the kind ever here-

The following extract from the Reporter's preface,

have been published in the manner in which they were ged by this cry of "All the Decency and Intelligence." delivered, and without any abridgment whatever. "The plan of Blackford's Reports has been followed in every particular, in order that the profession might

have a connected series. "Full notes and references have been added to the

more important cases." Mr. Carter deserves much credit for the industry war. Did he fight in a single battle; if so, where is his report to be found.—Richmond Palladium.

a work of this size and character.

lished early this fall.

Pierce is a man of great influence; why he was not report of the battles at the taking of the city of Mex- now backs water. The Banner can't find the man. able to influence his own town to vote for the provision floe? The reason is obvious. The town of Concord, compare favorably with any in the Department. There the residence of Gen. Pierce, contains a large majority is no effort at vain-glorious display. Are you satisfied of Whigs. A class of politicians that he cannot in- friend Holloway?

Ohio.

Indications from every part of this State are most favorable for the success of Pierce and King. Col. Medary says Ohio is as safe for Pierce and King as Massa-

If The coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia, for the month of June, 1852, amounted to \$4,345,303 88, and the deposits during the same period to \$6,687,000.

All the Intelligence and Decency.

The very organism of man evidences his capacity for self-government. Yet the world's history is but a con. WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor. tinued recitation of the struggles of the few against the many. The origin of despotisms, and their maintenance through successive ages, present fruitful sources for reflection. With the view of stimulating inquiry, we propose briefly glancing at som, of the acknowledged causes originating these forms of government. Without referring to man's condition in a state of nature, or to the probable causes inducing him to enter into social rule to the civil government of nations they had conquered. Here is unquestionably the true source of des-FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire. potism. Upon the death of a founder of a dynasty, the people are to set in judgment on, and not the opinions lie, because it is not true. reins of government passed into the hands of his successors, the people acquiescing solely through fear of an leaders, gradually lose their individuality, and learn to royal favor, were put in requisition to elaborate subtle creditors. contrasted with the intelligence of rulers enjoying every gotten gains, and to divide it among those who were facility for the development of the intellect. These justly entitled to it. hired ethical scribblers, often miscalled philosophers. contended that certain persons ought to be set apart and qualified to govern, and, that the harmony of society might not be disturbed by an interregnum or the turbulent scenes incident to the chosing of a ruler, upon the death of a reignlag monarch, the rights to rule should vest in certain of his heirs according to the laws of succession. This they called the jura divina.

It is not necessary for us to remind our readers that this doctrine has been attacked in every government. But, verted themselves into engines for swindling the commuin most instances, the axe and the gibbet guieted all opposition. Yet the spark still lingered, and ever and mon burst into a flame glaring with portentous fearfultess in the faces of trembling despots. And in the "New World," first was presented the sublime spectacle of a government where the right to rule was recognized to be in the people. Its steady progress in the development of he human intellect and the true sources of man's happiness is a triumphant refutation of the fallacies of the ailvocates of monarchies. But that progress has not been made without opposition in our midst. In the early history of the United States, a party was organized in this country, styled the Federal. It flatly denied the capacity of the people to govern. Repeated reverses forced is to practice deception. Convinced of the bad odor of The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and re its original name, it next appropriated to itself the soubroquet Whig. This name was assumed in consequence of its revolutionary associations. In this act it svidenced its want of confidence in the capacity of the people. Regarding them too ignorant to discover the trick, it expected to seduce them to the support of their cherished measures. These appeals were made to passion, never to reason. Though still covertly attached to the principles of the Hartford school, it is too wise to own it. And now, after having exhausted every other subterfuge, it offers to the American people, instead of a political creed, the prestige of military renown. It protests that it has no principles. It asks that its candidates may be elected without pledges. Why? That its secretly cherished Federalism may the more readily be put into successful operation. If it openly avowed its true principles, utter, disgraceful defeat, it knows full

well, awaits it. The Democratic party, on the other hand, has ever country, while these same youngsters were yet. manifested its confidence in the people. It has always boldly proclaimed its principles, and scrupulously adhered to them through evil as well as good report. For this it has been sneered at by Whiggery, and styled the 'Mob party." The Whig party, in the pride of its monarchical spirit, and imbued with the same feelings which an editorial: sustains despotisms in the "Old World," arrogates to itself all the intelligence and all the decency. Patriotic German and Irish, who have rallied under the free flag of Democracy, have been ridiculed because they dared to be Democrats. Eminent statesmen in the Democratic party, have been scoffingly denounced with the most loathsome abuse. Whiskered dandies and smoothtongued city financiers, drones in the human hive, who have never earned a cramb by the sweat of their brows, stand about the street corners, and as an industrious, honest Irishman or German is returning from his daily seen that the first volume of the official reports of the toil, his garments soiled with the dust of labor, sneer at Supreme Court of this State will soon be completed and him as he passes, exclaiming, while they get out of the way to prevent their broad-cloths and satins from being soiled with the contact, "There goes a dirty locofoco." Gen. Jackson was vilely slandered by Whiggery. The

> ashes of Mr. Polk have not been permitted to rest in the quiet of the tomb. Gen. Cass was accused of cowardice. Ge., Pierce has not escaped the envenomed shafts of Whig malice. Though his whole life has been devoted, not in the shedding of human blood, but in the maintenance of the people's rights-in the spread of the ledged to be one of the finest scholars in New Englandthough Gen. Scott, himself, attests his bravery-yet Whigs have dared to ridicule him as a statesman and They remember that Whiggery raised the same cry when the Democracy of Rhode Island undertook to rid that State from the thraldom of a British charter.

Pierce was a Brigadier General in the Mexican Whig candidate for Governor, asserted that the Demo-

By referring to the Presidents message and accom-The second volume is now in press, and will be pub. panying documents for 1847, in the Appendix, at page 25, is his report of his march from Vera Cruz. At page 105, is his official report of his operations in the battles IF The Indiana Journal wishes to know if Gen. of Contreras and Churnbusco, and at page 197, is his

Brown Done.

"The Editor of the State Sentinel seems to have got enough of the discussion about the election of Judges. So be it. He is not only done, but "done Brown."—

Jim Hughes. We want no controversy with the man who claims to be a Democrat, yet supports the Whig nominees. That is not our kind of Democracy.

We must take pains if we expect to get anything. will be given.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1852.

The Bankrupt Law. Brown was opposed to the repeal of that outrageous not to the assertion of the interested lawyer. act, how could that effect the Presidential election? compacts with his fellows, we shall come down to that Frank Pierce, as a member of the United States Senate. Journal meets the questions of the day. period when military chieftains, with victorious armies voted against the passage of the Bankrupt hill. Gen.

regard their officers with slavish awe. Alexander the Whilst it was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. they refer to his letter to George Washington Reid. Great declared himself a God, and his soldiers adored Nicholson, a Democrat from Tennessee, moved an amend him as such. A Roman Emperor ordered divine honors ment, extending the compulsory provision of the bill to to be paid his horse, and Roman soldiers obeyed. The banks, and corporations. This provision was advocated Sultans of Turkey had but to give the signal, and a Jan- by Woodbury, Benton, Pience, Buchanan, Wright, and issary was ready with the fatal bow string, no difference the leading Democrats of the Senate; but it was voted who the victim or what the cause. The Czars of Russia down by the Whig majority in that body. The bill confirst receive the oath of allegiance from the Army, who tained a provision anthorizing cases of compulsory banktake it without hesitancy or reserve. Yet, though des- tuptey. Where an in lividual concealed his property. potisms thus supported, continued in existence with for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, they or any my mind inclines to the day thus describes the opervaried successes for ages, there were those bold enough one of them might, by petition, force him to disgorge his to question the right of one man, by his sole uncontrol. property, and account under oath. This was the only led will, to rule an entire people. Hence despots found good feature in the law. The Democrats in Congress favored the formation of the Native American party, it necessary, in addition to the brute force of an army, were in favor of applying the same principle to banks give it the lie, because it is untrue." to quiet free inquiry by exhibiting a color of right. For or corporations, who might suspend payment and lock this purpose, skilful sophists, basking in the sunshine of up their means in their vaults, and then defy their honest cardidate, favored the formation of the Native Ameri-

theories justifying despotism. Soon every library in the Immediately after the passage of the law, thousands it if you dare: civilized world was filled with treatises upon the theory of availed themselves of its benefits. The banks were in a "Fired with indignation, two friends sat down with government, in which the capacity of the people to gov. state of suspension. Their vaults were locked up, and me in my parlor at the Astor House (November, 1840) ern themselves was boldly denied. The ignorance of a there was no remedy. Individuals who attempted to people groaning under a mental despotism of ages was defraud their creditors were forced to disgorge their ill.

> At the session of the Legislature of 1841-2, Dr. Ritchey, of Johnson county, introduced a joint resolution instructing our Senators to vote to extend the proresolution William J. Brown voted Ave. John D. De. the army or navy before they shall be entitled to citi-

In the debate on this question. Dr. Ritchey said; "As the law stands it is worse than nothing. If its provisions extended to banks and corporations-so that. when they suspend specie payments, or otherwise connity-he should rejoice to see it go into operation. But, while these institutions are not embraced in the compulwith impunity-while their favorites, the great speculators, who have been furnished with the credit necessary to enable them to carry on their fracdulent operations by those institutions, are alone to be benefitted by its

This will show the objects of the resolution for which we voted. We were opposed to the Bankrupt law from its very inception. No vote of ours can be found in favor of it. When canvassing for the Legislature in this county, and for Representative in Congress in this District, we every where, and on all occasions, denouneed the law. This thousands will remember

In conclusion, we will say to the editor of the Indiana Journal, that we have been four years a member of the Indiana Legislature, and four years in Congress. If he hinks he can benefit his party, and has leisure, we adise him to take the journals of the Legislature and all our votes, from 1828 up to this time. They are all Democratic. He will possibly find enough in them to

Smart but not Wise.

We observe that certain would-be witty editors, are indulging in low epithets towards Gen. Scott; "Fuss and Feathers," "Old Husty," and "Old Soup," are used with a freedom and flippancy denoting a small stock of brains, and a total lack of legitimate ground of assault upon the Old Hero, who was fighting the battles of his "Muling and puking in their nurse's arms."

This is an extract from the New Castle Courier, which appeared in the Journal of vesterday morning. Yet strange to say in the same paper and in the very same column is the following article which appears as

The effort to make a great General of Mr. Pierce, s the greatest humbug ever yet attempted to be played off in this country. Barnum has not yet come up to it in any of his undertakings. The Mermaid out of a monkey's head and the tail of a cod-fish was nowhere in

It is not wise to allude to Gen. Scott, as "Fuss and and "Old soup," names and emblems which the Whigs use to carry the election; but it is very proper for Whigs Democrat, would be the very personification of wisdom

Meeting of the Democratic Club.

The meeting of the Club on Saturday evening was large and enthusiastic. It was addressed by William fall again as it once fell upon Adam's son?

"How is this?—for from my soul I pity you, if you look Stewart, Esq., in an able and conclusive argument which marched to the sound of martial music, to the Democratic pole, in the first ward, and from thence to the Capital holy spirit of religious tolerance—though he is acknow. House, where they were dismissed. Great enthusiasm permitted to hide the sin. Wrong to others, done or

soldier in language known only to the Whig vocabulary. Orleans, on the 8th, bringing up to Madison the last of who seldom aspire to any thing higher than fast trotting Railroad. This shows the importance of prompt action horses, a pointer dog, and a double barrelled shot gun, in such matters, as the river is rapidly falling, and there swell out like a monker in a field-marshal's regimentals, will be barely time to land the iron before Spring navi-

Who is Right!

eratic party disbanded in 1824, and had had no organization since; and Mr. Williams, the candidate for Lienwas not organized until 1829.

about betting five hundred dollars on Scott's election, ico. They are found in the Appendix with the reports he can, let him address the publisher of the Sentinel.

Another Omen.

Roman candle struck the large transparency of Gen. Scott in front of the Broadway House, New York, the awning was distroyed.

call on yesterday. He intends making a Balloon ascen- just, recely because he is paid to do sol Tais is a sion from this city sometime soon, of which due notice question for Whige, not for Democrate, who from the

"Give it the Lie,"

This is the heading of an article in the Indiana Journal of Saturday morning. It is the mode in which the The Indiana Journal contains a long and labored effort polite and courteous Editor of that Journal always to prove that William J. Brown, and diversother Demo- meets a question. He does not stop to look for the tescrats, were opposed to the repeal of the Bankrupt law. timony, but cuts the matter short by the laconic sen-Now the record proves no such thing; but it does prove tenee "It is a lie." Now this will not do. The peothat John D. Defrees was opposed to its repeal. But ple will require something more than the bare ascertion suppose it was true, as Defrees alleges, that William J. of John D. Defrees. A jury looks to the testimony and Commanding General and of his brother officers.

Here are a few specimens of the mode in which the

"To lie is to utter a falsehood with an intention to at their backs, surfeited with plunder, extended their Scott, in a letter, declared that had be been a member deceive; so that when you hear one of those noisy, barnake the sacrifice. When he could no longer be useful, he pierce, says: of Congress, he would have voted for it. The issue is between these gentlemen. It is their opinions that the between these gentlemen. It is their opinions that the

No Democrat ever asserted that Gen. Scott was in ade without any experience as a military commander.

The Bankrupt law was a Whig measure. It was in- layor of preventing the emigration of foreigners; but His brigade was the last that joined Gen Scott before and Pillow did not even attempt it; and who doubts the cessors, the people acquiescing solely through tear of and Pillow did not even attempt it; and who doubts the army under the pay of those in power. Soldiers, accustomed to implicit obedience to the mandates of their votes. It was part of Mr. Clay's celebrated programme riod of residence before naturalization, or a total repeal Cruz to to Paebla was conducted with skill and ability. Gen. Scott that Pierce led his command into action at votes. It was part of Mr. Clay's celebrated programme riod of residence before naturalization, or a total repeal of Whig measures, at the Extra session of 1841.— of all acts of Congress on that subject, and for proof The road was infested by Guerrillas and at different know that he sunk exhausted to the ground, unable to

> Again, this polite Editor says: is in favor of any change in the naturalization laws, of August, 1847, he joined Gen. Scott at Puebla. Al- dence of his gallantry and patriotism?" give it the lie, because it is untrue.

Yes, "give it the lie," in the lace of the following declaration, made by Gen. Scott himself:

"I NOW HESITATE BETWEEN EXTENDING THE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE BEFORE NATURALIZATION, AND A TOTAL first battle (Contreras,) Major Ripley who was an actor the commendations of his commanding officers. If he

"Whenever you hear one of them say that the Whigs

In reply to this, we say that Gen. Scott, the Whig can party. To prove it, here are his own words-deny

to draw up an address, designed to rally an American "Concurring fully in the principles of the Philadel-phia movement, I should prefer assuming the name of

American republican, as in New York, or democratic "Whenever won hear one of them say that Gen. Scott visions of the Bankrupt law to corporations. For this is in favor of requiring foreigners to serve one year in

> zenship (as charged a few days ago in the Sentinel), give it the lie, because it is untrue." Well, here are his own words in his letter accepting

"Also, to recommend or approve of a single alteraour naturalization laws, suggested by my military experience, viz: Giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve, in time of war. sory provisions of the Bankrupt law, and are suffered to one year on board of our public ships, or in our land practice the most stupendous frauds upon the country forces-regular or volunteer-on their receiving an honorable disharge from the service."

operations, and by a summary process are allowed to lands on our shores, if he will bunt up some recruiting the left of the entremeded camp."—Annual Documents, satisfy all portions and wings of the party, and there absolve themselves from all obligation to pay their hon- sergeant, some sprig of West Point, and bind himself 1847, pages 304, 305. sergeant, some sprig of West Point, and bind himself 1847, pages 304, 305.

as a soldier, and submit to the tyrrany and discipline of these movements, Brigadier General Cadwalder was made. Look out for an increased vote for Jo. Wright the army for one year, and behaves himself so he can ordered to advance with his brigade and support General and the Democratic nominees generally." get an honorable discharge, he may receive a certificate | Riley; and Brigadier General Pierce, with his comof naturalization. But if he wishes to work on the ea-front, under Brigadier General Smith. This last comnals or railroads, or to buy a farm and become a freeman indeed, he must toil on-pay his taxes, work on were also the batteries of Captain Magruder and Lieus about the second Tuesday in October. the roads for five years before he can be the owner of tenant Callender." the soil or be entitled to vote. This is Gen. Scott's

"Whenever you hear one of them say (as Gov. Wright often charges), that the Whigs are in favor of legislating for the especial benefit of any particular Congress, and turn them over, leaf by leaf, and publish class of persons, give it the lie, because it is untrue."

Yes, "give it the lie" Whigs, in the face of your favorite tariff of 1842, which you now wish re-enactconvince the people of Indiana that they ought to vote ed, which gave the worker in iron, the manufacturer for Gen. Soott and the Bankrupt law. If he can, then of cotton and wollen goods, and glass-ware, from fifty he owes a duty to his party which he should not neglect. to one hundred per cent. premium, in the way of duties on the foreign article, whilst no protection is given to the farmer. But Whigs, says Mr. Defrees, enter into no argument-just give it the lie.

John H. Bradley again.

to Whiggery, he branches out on the iniquity of the annexation of Texas, which shows that he still retains much of the old leaven of abolitionism. It will take But hear how he talks alout the Mexican war. If you tropical climate he led his troops to the conflict. have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now.

" There did come a war, Mr. Brown, a bloody and protracted war-a war in which ten thousand lives of American citizens were lost; in which thousands of widows and orphans were made, and left homeless; in which streams of human blood were shed. Did we not plead with you against that deed? Did not Henry Clay. venerable in years honorable in deeds, lolty in wisdom, mighty among the mightiest—did not he plead with you to obtain Texas, if obtain it you must, "without war feathers," (a name given him by a Whig,) "Old hasty" without dishonor, and by the consent of the parties indone, and done without blood, and for a tithe of the milto compare Gen. Pierce, to a Mermaid with a monkey's You persisted in the evil-you succeeded, and you rehead What would be very improper and unwise in a ceived your reward. Tell me now-do the offices you held, the money you received, afford a sufficient panacea to lull all qualms of conscience, as to that crusade ? Do in a Whig. We think not many votes will be made by not the tears of the widows, and the cries of the fatherless, made so by that unnecessary war, come to you in dreams and harrow up your soul with agonizing memories? Do you never feel, that there is blood upon your hand, innocent blood, shed in consequence of your acts? Does it not seem sometimes, that the curse of Cain may

was listened to with attention. The procession was then formed, under the direction of Capt. Cain, and make no "compromises" with evil, and will listen to no duplicity of party. I cannot but think that he who misleads and injures his fellow men, will be responsible for permitted by him who has power to do right, must be wicked, and wickedness must have atonement. Do you If We learn that the steamer, Hungarian, left New ever think of this? And if, as it now seems admitted we might have annexed Texas in peace and with honor —and if this now vexations question about slavery be Little urchins in the streets, and pert young city fops, the iron to complete the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine the child of annexation, of the Polk and Dallas crusade, how stand your party and your party men as to that deed? JOHN H. BRADLEY."

been closely followed. All the written opinions delivered within the period over which the volume extends into your kennels! The people are not to be humber. fighting for the honor of the nation in a foreign land. At the Whig meeting on Friday evening, Mr. Morri. Yet strange to say, these very men, who talk of ried from the field." son, the first speaker, declared that the present Whig "streams of human blood," of the tears of homeless party was the old federal party; Mr. McCarty, the widows and orphans, select the very man who was the Pierce, Gen. Pillow, in his report of the same battle. head of the army in this " unnecessary war" as their says; candidate for the Presidency. They set up no other claim for his election than his great military services. tenant Governor, contended that the Democratic party If the war was unjust, unnecessary and unconstitutional. as the Whigs allege, we should think that the midnight dreams of their chieftain would be harrowed up with agonizing memories. If Gen. Scott fought in a war ITThe flerce Madison Whig, who talked so valiantly agonizing memories. If Gen. Scott fought in a war which was attended with all the terrible consequences which Mr. Bradley describes, merely because he was at the head of the army and was commanded to do so by in the new constitution, allowing Catholics to hold of of the subordinate officers, and for terseness of style, will Our Democrat is not a bragging man, but has the the President, then it was a mercenary act, for which he is entitled to no credit. He could have resigned his commission. The ten thousand dollars a year salary On the evening of the third of July, a spark from a should have been no temptation to him to violate his conscience and to become the slaver of men and women in an unholy war. If he did so, instead of being to his which instatutly ignited and the whole together with credit, it ought to redound to his prejudice. Washington fought in a glorious cause and the people rewarded him. Jackson and Harrison did the same; but ought a ITMr. PAULLIN, the celebrated Aeronaut, gave us a general to be rewarded who fights in a war that is un-

beginning to the ending sustained that war.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1852.

Military Services of Ges. Pierce. was a great military man, or that he has ever rendered great military services. These qualities they freely award to Gen. Scott. But for Gen. Pierce they do claim struggle with the difficulties of the ground, over which was beloved by his soldiers. Modest and retiring, he my's line." claimed no honors that he was not entitled to; and without stint awarded to others their full meed of praise. the battle, in the Washington Republic, a Whig Journal When his country required his services, he was ready to and organ of the administration, in defence of Gen. retired from the field of his labors to the quiet repose o

Bred to civil life, he assumed the command of his brig. times his command had skirmishes with that wily and dangerous enemy. At the national bridge he lost sever. tempt to make his way on foot in that field, when most Again, this polite Editor says:

Whenever you hear one of them say that Gen. Scott al men and received a ball through his hat. On the oth Or is it not rather to be referred to as convincing evithough broken down with disease and the long march, We have thus given a brief statement of the military he had no time to recruit his enfeebled health, but immediately marched with the main army for the scene of They prove conclusively what we asserted in the betheir future operations in the Valley of Mexico. In the ginning, that Gen. Pierce did his duty, and received ations of Gen. Pierce :

" Pierce's brigade was at once ordered to the front, which is fully explained. but as it passed the foot of the hill, large masses of the enemy were discovered moving along the San Angel things, it was evident that Riley and Cadwalader would against Gen. Pierce. He was defeated in the battle of require support, and Morgan's Regiment was detached from Pierce's brigade and halted for a time at the foot

rapidly forward, the Mexican batteries played rapidly upon his advance, but the troops were protected by the inequalities of the ground, from showers of shot and shell, with which they were welcomed. Pierce was, however, temporarily disabled by the fall of his horse, which, stambling in a cleft of rocks, threw him beavily to the ground."

This was the unfortunate accident which has exposed him to the malicious sneers of his political opponents. By it he was disabled in the ankle, which rendered it im. this Republic, will administer its affairs best! and what possible for him to perform much more active service are the political principles of the candidates, and what during the battle of that day. We will now give a few line of policy will they recommend as the head of the extracts from the official reports.

"These batteries, (Magruder's and Callender's) most gallantly served, suffered much in the course of the afternoon from the enemy's superior metal." "The battle, though mostly stationary, continued to rage with great violence until nightfall. Brevet Brigadier Gen. P. F. Smith's and Brevet Colonel Riley's brigades, (Twigg's division,) supported by Brigadier General Pierce's and this State. Indiana may be set down as one of the Cadwalader's brigades, (Pillow's division,) were more most certain States of the Union for Pierce and King than three hours under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry along the almost impassable ravine in front and to

mand was soon closely engaged with the enemy, as I think will be able to give a good account of ourselves

The gallant Gen. Worth, now no more, in his official report thus speaks of him:

"The division commander cannot forego the opportunity presented, to acknowledge his obligation and express his admiration of the gallant hearing of Major General Pillow and Brigadier Generals Shields, Cadwalader and Pierce with whom he had the gratification Burnt District, and is still rising, and I firmly believe of concert and co-operation at various critical periods of that he will receive the largest vote ever given to any democratic candidate for President in this county.

According to military rule these officers are named in the order of their rank, Gen. Pierce being the junior Brigadier General of the army. The next day was the great battle of Churubusco. In this battle we admit that Gen. Pierce acted imprudently. He went on the country. I will not say we can command a whig vote field against the advice of his surgeon, who admonished him, in advance, that he had not the physical ability to stand the heat of the day and the fatigues of the battle, owing to the severe injuries of the previous day. The In the last enistle of this new convert from Freesoil service from the nature of the ground, had to be per- up for Gen. Scott's Native American letter. First-It formed on foot. But Gen. Pierce's zeal to accompany was written under great excitement. Second-he has his brave soldiers to the field of danger and glory over- recented his opinions on that subject; and, third, that came his discretion and his judgment. Feeble and the letter is a forgery, and never was written by Gen. many a bowl of soup to purge him of the corruption. lame, under the burning rays of an August sun in a Scott. This last subterfuge is founded on a recent letter

where the action became general, says:

regiments and the battery of mountain howitzers, by a 15th and the battery.

Gen. Scott in his official report says ; "Accordingly the two advanced divisions and Shields brigade from Contreras under the immediate orders of Major General Pillow, who was joined by the gallant forgery, and forthwith it is echoed all over the country Brigadier General Pierce of his division, personally by the Whig party. This is only making the matter thrown out of activity late the evening before, by a severe hurt received from the fall of his horse. Again Gen. Scott says :

' Next (but all in ten minutes,) I sest Pierce, (just able to keep his saddle.) with his brigade, (Pillows division) conducted by Capt. Lee. Engineer, by a third ble explosion and such a fearful loss of property, was, road, a little farther to our left, to attack the enemy's we infer the act of some zealous Whig who wished to right and rear, in order to favor the movement upon the convent and cut off the retreat towards the capital. And finally Shields, Senior Brigadler The editor of the Journal after describing the loss of to Pierce, with the New York and South Carolina volunteers and Quitman's division was ordered to follow Pierce closely and to take the command of our left wing. All these movements were conducted with the utmost which he thus describes. alacrity by our gallant troops and commanders

Again Gen. Scott in the same report says : Brigadier Gen. Pierce, from the hurt of the evening before, under pain and exhaustion fainted in the action. It is from this report, that the Whigs with an unfeeling malignity, draw the evidence that Gen. Pierce acted cowardly, and fainted from fear, a malicious charge which is sufficiently refuted by the evidence of Gen. Scott who speaks of him as the GALLANT PIERCE. He behaved gallantly or Gen. Scott made a false report But let us see what Major General Pillow, under whose

immediate command he acted, says : "Brigadier General Pierce, though still suffering plies to feed and clothe our naked and hungry soldiers, nevertheless, been on duty and in command of his brigade days. Counsel for the State, William Garver, Esq., fighting for the honor of the nation in a foreign land during the day, and until a few moments before, when he had fainted from pain and exhaustion, and been car. Prosecuting Attorney, aided by J. S. Brokles and R.

"I cannot withhold the expression of my sense of the

deep obligations I am under for the success and honor

The battle was won and an armistice agreed on. D. C. Minick, a man who knows how to treat the trav-Such was the confidence of Gen. Scott in Gen. Pierce, pling public in the best style.

that he selected him as one of the commissioners, in innetion with Generals Quitman and Smith, to arrange the terms of the armistice. At the battle of Molino del Rey, the command of

a commanding position, where he overlooked the whole

Gen Pierce, in his official reports of the operations of The friends of Gen. Pierce have never claimed that he his brigade in the buttles of the 19th and 20th, sava: "It was my misfortune, as I before stated, to receive

that he did his duty. He had the confidence of the we were obliged to pass on the evening of the last duy. Commanding General and of his brother officers. He and pain) a few yards from the severest fire of the ene-

A writer and an officer who was an eye witness of

"It will be seen that Gen. Pierce was unlocky in get-ting badly hurt during the first engagement. I have never claimed that Gen. Pierce was in the battle of Contreras on the morning of the 20th. It was a physi-

operations of Gen. Pierce in his Mexican campaign. from pain and exhaustion, caused by the severe injury.

Gen. Scott commenced his military career by a misoad, from the direction of the capital. In this state of fortune much worse than any thing that has been urged Queenstown, and surrendered himself and his whole army, amounting to 764 men, prisoners of war, to a "With his two remaining regiments Pierce pressed British force estimated at eight hundred; yet no one will attempt the assertion that Gen. Scott is not a brave Scott, their candidate, in his official report, has done? The question now presented to the American people for their decision, is not who fought most bravely on the battle fields of Mexico! but who, as chief magistrate of nation? These are the only legitimate questions. It Extracts from Gen. Scott's Report.—"Arriving on the Gen. Scott was a candidate for commander-in-chief of ground an hour later, I found that Pillow's and Twigg's the army, alone, we should cheerfully support him for division had advanced to dislodge the enemy, picking that office for the same reasons that we now support their way (all officers on foot) along his front, &c.

"Marion, Grant Co., July 8th. We are all for Pierce and King in this vicinity, and "GREENCASTLE, Putnam Co., July 7th.

"All right here. Democrats all united and well pleased with Pierce and King. But many Whigs refuse to go the soup. New Castle, Henry Co., July 7th. Pierce stock is above par in this quarter of the

"Laporte Co., July 1st. Pierce and King are a strong team and will com mand the entire democratic vote in this section of the -but a portion of them will vote a blank

J. M. L."

The Last Resort. It is amusing to see the various excuses the Whigs set of the notorious Richelien Robinson, of New York. In describing the battle of Churubusco, that faithful Now, if the letter is a forgery, why does not Gen. Scott historian Major Ripley, speaking of the point and time deny it? Why not authorize Gov. Jones, John M. Botts, Gov. Seward, or the editor of the Republic or Intelli-"General Scott ordered Gen. Pierce to move with two geneer to deny at This he dare not do. Why depend by-road north of the village of Coyacan and having on the denial of a man so utterly bankrupt in reputation gained sufficient ground to turn the right and fall upon as Robinson! A man who would not be believed in a the Mexican rear. Pierce marched with the 12th and court of justice. The author of the Sleive Gammon hoax. The fellow who was expelled from the Hall of Congress on account of his mendacity as a letter writer. This man takes it upon himself to pronounce the letter a

> worse, and driving the nail tighter. If The firing of the powder magazine at Lafavette, on the night of the fifth inst., which caused such a terriproperty and the particulars of the disaster, allodes to the fact that it was the anniversary of that great battle

"There happened then an explosion more terrific than that of last night. It was the shook of armies, and smid the awful clash and clamor of that scene, one form tow. ered aloft, unawed and unterrified, serene amid the roar of battle and the thunder of cannon. It was Winfield

"Here's a large mouth
That spits forth death, and mountains, rocks and sees
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions
As maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs."

Trial for Murder.

trial f Harvey Moon, for the murder of Audrew Hornbick, on change of venue from Tipton conucy, commenced on Monday, and will continue A. Riley, Esq's. Counsel for the defence, O. H. Smith, Of his two Brigadier Generals, Cadwalader and David Kilgore, John Green, and J. A. Lewis, Esq's

IT Such of our farmers as desire to see and purchase some of the finest cattle ever brought to Indiana, would do well to call at the farm of I. B. Sandusky, four miles due to my commad to my two gallant Brigadier Gendowell to call at the farm of I. B. Sandusky, four miles erals, Cadwalader and Pierce, whose promptitude, east of the city. Mr. Hutcheraft, of Kentucky, is the

Carlisle House.

This House has changed hands and is now kept by Mr.

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.] MR. EDITOR:—My name having been mentioned in connection with others, as a candidate before the con-

vention for the office of Representative, I take this Gen. Pierce was held in reserve, but was ordered up about the close of the engagement to reinforce Gen. democracy throughout the county, for the very partial manner which they have been pleased to express tial manner which they have been pleased to express Worth. Gen. Scott, in his official report, says:

"But the battle was won just as Brigadier General Pierce reached the ground, and had interposed his corps between Garland's brigade (Worth's division) and the retreating enemy."

An officer of the army says:

"This particular expression grew out of the gallant manner in which Pierce brought his command to its assigned position, and which was observed by Scott from